Located immediately north of St Helens town, Rainford is well known for its industrial past. It was the location of sand mining for the glass factories of St Helens and was a major manufacturer of clay smoking pipes, firebricks and earthenware crucibles.

Natural resources brought fame and prosperity to the village during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The resulting shops, light industries and subsequent dwelling houses contribute to Rainford’s distinct character.

In recognition of its historical significance and architectural character, St Helens Council designated a section of Rainford as a conservation area in 1976. There is also a statutory duty upon Local Authorities to review such area and undertake proposals for their management and enhancement. In conjunction with the character appraisal, this Management Plan is in fulfilment of that mandate.
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1.1 Introduction

There is a statutory duty upon Local Authorities to periodically review Conservation Areas and to undertake proposals for their management and enhancement. In conjunction with the preparation of character appraisals, therefore, the Council is also required to prepare management plans for conservation areas.

Notwithstanding the statutory justification, there is a strong ‘stewardship’ argument for the preparation of character appraisals and management plans. After all, these are our cherished places, which are an intrinsic part of our cultural heritage and therefore we all have a responsibility toward their upkeep. St Helens Council, as the primary local agency for managing the historic built environment, has the authority to lead in this process. However, it requires the efforts of the entire community to ensure that this conservation area remains cherished and well managed. This management plan is an essential tool in that process.

1.2 Aims of the management plan

The management plan has been prepared as the next stage in the character appraisal. It has been prepared in accordance with Section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, with guidance from English Heritage and Planning Policy Guidance 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment.

Essentially the role of the management plan is to contribute to and inform the physical regeneration of Rainford at all levels from policy to forward planning and decision-making.

Based on the Rainford Conservation Area appraisal, the management plan has four long-term objectives:

1. To implement recommendations arising from character appraisal.

2. To provide policy guidance to ensure that the significance of the conservation areas will be maintained whilst changes occur rather than being lost or damaged and that opportunities for enhancement are maximised.

3. Establish a framework for future investment decisions and act as a mechanism for applying for additional funding.
In conjunction with the Rainford Character Appraisal and the St Helens Design Guidance SPD, the immediate objectives of the management plan are to:

- Make people more aware of the importance of local heritage and to celebrate it for the benefit of the people who live, work, visit and spend time there;
- Provide a robust framework that will be a powerful agent in the consideration and implementation of changes within the area;
- Help provide robust guidance to preserve and enhance the special character of the area as identified in the character appraisal;
- Provide guidance for enhancements to the area, identifying key sites and providing a framework for managing that change;
- Set out the key statutory requirements for considering development in the area and to put in place monitoring and evaluation over the longer term;
- Set out required controls and procedures that will help reverse inappropriate change and provide surety for public investment in the longer term; and
- Encourage regeneration through the protection and reuse of buildings and vacant/underused land and by resolving conflict between conservation objectives and inappropriate land use and activities.

1.3 Relationship to the Development Plan

Although the Council is in the process of preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF), this management plan will, for the foreseeable future, be linked to the saved policies of the St Helens Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The key policies are identified below:

S7 Sustainable development
ENV 23 Archaeology
ENV 24B Development in conservation areas
ENV 25 Listed buildings
GEN 2 Good environments
GEN 4 Security and crime prevention
GEN 5 Design and layout of new housing
GEN12 Lighting and security apparatus
GEN 14 Backland and tandem developments
RET 6 Alterations and new shopfronts

The Council has prepared a Design Guidance SPD, with the aim of improving the quality of design through promoting a structured approach, focusing on processes and achieving quality by meeting defined performance criteria. The guide makes reference to the programme of conservation area reviews and the need for character appraisals and management plans. It also provides guidance on a variety of built heritage conservation issues across the document.
1.4 Status of the management plan

As set out in English Heritage’s guidance on conservation areas, there is no intention of adopting either the conservation area appraisal document or this management plan as SPDs. Instead they will form technical guidance to the Design Guidance SPD which in turn is linked to saved policies in the UDP and which, eventually, will link to the Core Strategy of the LDF. As such they will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The Management Plan will also be an important resource-planning tool for St Helens Council and for it’s partner agencies/organisations. More information on delivery and funding is provided in Part 6.
2.0 Proposals Deriving from the Appraisal

2.1 Issues

The Rainford Conservation Area Character Appraisal has identified a number of issues that inform the content of the management proposals set out in this document. These are supplemented by some other issues arising from linked strategies and programmes that have relevance to the designated areas and which aim to deliver the objectives outlined previously. These other policies and proposals are set out in Part 3 of this Plan.

2.2 Amending the boundary

As the character appraisal identifies, the areas adjacent to the boundary of the designated areas invariably impacts upon it. Considering the position of the boundary is one of the key issues to take into account in preserving and enhancing the character of the area. If the area is badly defined then it can lead to features of special interest being unprotected, whilst degrading of the designation could also arise if areas without special character are included.

As a consequence of the appraisal, it has been identified that there are currently arguments for both in relation to Rainford.

Removal from the conservation area – amend according to comments on appraisal

The following properties are currently within the two conservation areas:

Conservation Area I - 1 The Spinney (The Tree Tops)
Conservation Area II - 2a Rookery Lane
Hesketh Court off Church Road

However, the appraisal considers that they should be excluded because either the buildings themselves are relatively recent or they have been substantially altered to the extent that they no longer contribute positively to the character or appearance of the area. Therefore, they should be excluded from the conservation areas.

Additions to the conservation area

The existing conservation areas are focused on the village core and predominantly a specific type of building typology (largely back of...
2.0 Proposals Deriving from the Appraisal

Proposed Boundary Changes in Conservation Area I

Legend

Properties for inclusion in the Conservation Areas

Properties for exclusion from the Conservation Areas

Crown Copyright © LA100018360
Proposed Boundary Changes in Conservation Area II
pavement terraces and groupings of commercial premises), creating a higher density and finer urban grain. There are some properties outside the designated areas that are of similar character in terms of architectural style, streetscape and scale of buildings.

These modest areas of townscape are considered worthy of protection because, as the designated areas, they reflect a specific phase in the evolution of Rainford. From the recent trend of indiscriminate replacement of traditional architectural features like timber windows and doors as well as chimneys etc., these areas are considered vulnerable to change.

It is therefore recommended that these properties should be included in Conservation Area I:

- Nos. 81a, 83, 85, 87, 89 and 91 Church Road.

These properties along Church Road in Conservation Area I have a similar character to the designated area. Their inclusion will enhance the Conservation Area.

### 2.3 Enhancement & regeneration

**Buildings**

The appraisal has identified several issues about the condition of buildings within different parts of the conservation area (state of disrepair, extent of alteration and vacancy). It is evident that in some parts of the conservation area, the fabric is deteriorating. From a regeneration and enhancement perspective, it will be important to undertake a more rigorous survey relating to the condition of buildings and levels of vacancy. An enhancement programme could be used to guide opportunities for repair and future potential funding.
2.4 Public Realm

The public realm is made up of the space between buildings that people have ready access to (i.e. it is usually interpreted to exclude private curtilages). In other words, it is the aspect of the built environment that people have the strongest interaction with. The quality of the public realm therefore has a strong influence upon our perceptions of distinctiveness.

Factors that are particularly important in the appreciation of the public realm include:

- Hard and soft landscape elements;
- Streetscape and surfacing;
- Boundary enclosures;
- Street furniture and lighting (e.g. lamp stands and phone boxes);
- ‘Human scale’ architectural detail (doorways, windows, shop fronts, balconies, finer detailing etc.);
- Public art and other objects (e.g. images curved into walls like in 32 Church Road and date plaques in some buildings in Conservation Area II);
- Activities that influence perceptions of the public realm (e.g. uses, smells, noises etc.); and,
- Accessibility for all sectors of the community irrespective of their degree of physical capacity.

The quality of the public realm varies across the two conservation areas. Generally, in most of the areas the public realm is in satisfactory condition. However, there is a need to improve the quality of the foot-
ways and other public open spaces by using materials different from the road surface. This will create contrast and variety in the public realm.

The night time public realm of Rainford could be further enhanced by a lighting scheme for the village. Sympathetic accent lighting can help denote landmark buildings and spaces and create a more welcoming and hospitable setting for activity after dark.

### 2.5 Signage

One concern highlighted by the appraisal was commercial signage. It is important that the street environment is as clutter free as possible and that signage reflects the character of the Conservation Area. Advertisement consent is required for advertising and signage, but some forms of signage are granted ‘deemed’ consent by planning legislation.

In the village centre there are examples of inappropriate or poorly designed signage that detract from the character of the area. Inappropriate signage includes over dominance due to overall size, the size of letters/figures, the content and design, colours, lighting, materials and placement on the building (more usually as a combination of these).

Visual clutter can also arise from insensitive highway signage, street furniture and apparatus. To be successful, highways signage and apparatus should be kept to an operational minimum and be of a design that is sympathetic to the character of the area.

### 2.6 Quality of frontages

The frontages of buildings and boundaries are important in defining the extent of the public realm and in giving an enhanced sense of special historic character. The degradation of historic frontages reduces both the historic and cultural value of an area and also can give the impression that an area is in decline. This in turn has wider reaching social and economic consequences. In both conservation areas, there are instances where frontages have been degraded to a greater or lesser extent.

---

**Action 6**

Undertake a public realm and commercial signage audit to identify inappropriate signage and investigate whether highway signage could be reduced/enhanced and whether there is any redundant street furniture/equipment that can be removed.

**Action 7**

Undertake an assessment and survey of frontages and explore priorities for enhancement.
2.0 Proposals Deriving from the Appraisal

Public Open Spaces in Rainford Conservation Area I
2.0 Proposals Deriving from the Appraisal

Public Open Spaces in Rainford Conservation Area II

Legend

- Conservation Areas
- Public Open Spaces
- Green Open Spaces

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It will be important to not only stop this incremental erosion of character, but also, to secure the original frontage reinstatement in key areas. A programme of targeted interventions to enhance frontages (buildings and boundaries) could be a positive means of demonstrating the benefits of positive conservation to the community.

These could include:

- Improvements to shop and other business premises to replace unsympathetic shop fronts and other amendments and to address inappropriate signage/illumination;
- Improvements to the frontages of residential properties including restoration of characteristic boundary walls and historic architectural features and detailing; and,
- Restoration and improvements to other boundaries.

2.7 Street lighting, highways and utilities

The style of street lighting as a repetitive feature in street scenes can either enliven it or create an urbanised, sterile environment. This has been ably demonstrated in the George Street scheme in St Helens, where high quality new street lighting has become one of the most successful elements of enhancement.

Depending on funding, a programme for more ‘sympathetic’ street lighting could be devised to run in conjunction with the street lighting/highway maintenance programme. A high quality, sympathetic but contemporary design would be appropriate.

Highway design and treatment also has a significant impact upon the conservation area. Overly engineered schemes such as the traffic calming on Church Street, representing ‘standard’ highways solutions can seriously detract from the conservation areas.

The sensitive choice of materials and detailing in highway works can contribute significantly towards reinforcing the sense of local distinctiveness of a conservation area. Where existing historic surfaces/detailing remain these should be reinstated and used as a cue for the design of highway based schemes.

The impact of the activities of utility companies is very visible in parts of the conservation areas. It is therefore important that these companies are made aware of and are sympathetic to the objectives for con-
servations. Otherwise there is the real danger that enhancements to the public realm will very quickly be undermined.

2.8 Trees and vegetation

Landscape features such as trees and hedges are an important aspect of the character of Rainford. The interaction between built and natural elements is an important aspect in defining character and creating a distinctive sense of place.

In Rainford there is a contrast between the two conservation areas. There is less landscaping in Conservation Area II mainly due to the nature of the buildings and streets with the building line being relatively tight to pavement edge. However, in Conservation Area I generous plots accommodate many trees, hedges and other landscaping.

A large number of the trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). This provides strong protection for those trees that fall within the coverage of the orders. Within conservation areas, trees not covered by a TPO are also afforded protection. Property owners are required to give 6 weeks written notice of the works and this gives the Council the opportunity to instigate further protection (issue a TPO).

2.9 Planning controls and enforcement

Planning legislation already provides additional controls in conservation areas that reduce residential property owners’ permitted development rights and protect trees.

The positive use of planning controls alongside the use of incentive measures like grant schemes could be a very effective tool in preventing and reversing inappropriate change in conservation areas.

The range of specialist planning controls available to the Council include:

i) Article 4 Directions

Article 4 Directions remove permitted development rights for alterations to residential properties that would otherwise be permitted. In conservation areas they are a particularly useful tool in preventing...
2.0 Proposals Deriving from the Appraisal

Tree Cover in Rainford Conservation Areas I & II
piecemeal erosion of character arising from incremental alterations and changes to properties that otherwise would be outside of control. Windows and doors for example, are particularly susceptible to change and which, without Article 4 protection, would be permitted development.

In the absence of an Article 4 (2) Direction, certain types of demolition are also permitted in conservation areas. Typically the loss of chimneys, removal of porches, breaches in boundary walls, and the replacement of slate roofing materials with concrete tiles and the cladding/painting of properties etc. In some instances, original slate roofing on buildings has been removed and replaced with inferior quality materials such as man-made concrete tiles.

The issue of serving an Article 4 (2) Direction can be controversial because of the added controls it places over householders and because of the potential additional cost in terms of undertaking repairs/alterations. It may be that such costs could be offset with a Council Grant Scheme.

ii) Advertisement Controls

Advertising is a significant issue for the centre of Rainford. As discussed previously, the signage on some buildings is not in keeping with the area.

There are planning powers to discontinue consent for advertisements and to take enforcement action against unauthorised signage. As part of the works to enhance the conservation area an audit of signage could be undertaken. This will be a joint conservation and enforcement project to identify inappropriate signage and then develop a strategy to address it.

iii) Section 215 notices

These notices can be served by the Council to require land and property owners to undertake work to tidy/repair land and buildings that are detrimental to public amenity. This power enables Councils to take direct action where owners are unwilling/unable to affect the works themselves.

Action 12
Consider the use of Section 215 powers in relation to untidy sites/properties if negotiation with owners proves unsuccessful.
3.0 Guidelines for new development, extensions and other alterations

3.1 General issues

New buildings, alterations, extensions and repairs to buildings and structures within the conservation area need to be of high quality design and workmanship so as not to detract but rather to enhance the area.

The sensitive repair of existing features of the building should always be the starting point in considering work to properties. If repair is not appropriate then sympathetic replacement should be undertaken seeking to reflect the original detail in terms of style, materials and finish.

In all instances, early discussion with the Conservation Officer is advisable to ensure that proposals are well informed and appropriate.

The key characteristics of the area are:

- 2 and exceptionally 3-storey buildings of mid to late 19th century origins;
- Smooth faced red brick or sandstone walls, timber doors and windows and slate roofing; and
- Cast iron rainwater goods.

Specific considerations in development proposals and alterations are as follows:

i) New buildings and extensions

Whilst new development should not seek to mimic the prevailing Victorian design it should be responsive to the conservation area in terms of relationship to space, scale, form, materials and detailing. Modern materials will only be accepted where they form part of a coherent, high quality design that complements the prevailing character.

ii) Windows, doors and conservatories

Historically, windows and doors would have been constructed in timber and painted (mainly white). Consequently uPVC will be discouraged in the conservation areas in favour of timber that is from a sustainably managed source.

Action 13
Identify properties for local listing and submit proposals to English Heritage, recommending the listing of Rainford Village Hall.
The general proportions and design of windows and doors should reflect those of the area. Doors should be constructed in timber and in some instances a fanlight will be appropriate above. Conservatories should be of a suitable scale and design and should be constructed in appropriate materials. Whilst uPVC will be discouraged, high quality, contemporary design incorporating modern glazing and minimalist metal frames may be acceptable.

iii) Walls and other boundary treatments

Where boundary walls are proposed, they should be constructed in brick or stone as appropriate. The height and finishing of the wall, including the coping detail should reflect existing.

iv) Shop fronts/signage

Traditional Victorian shopfronts are as detailed in the St Helens Design Guidance SPD Part 3: Shopfronts. They include a stallriser, pilasters, pediment and cornice to give depth and robustness and fanlights.

Such elements should inform any new shop fronts within the conservation area and colours should be from a pre-agreed palette. Signage should be of a scale and style appropriate to the building and below the fascia line. Other signage considerations include:

• Illuminated signage will only be appropriate if it is of high quality (internally illuminated box fascia signs and external swan neck lighting will not be appropriate).

• The size and design of projecting signage should reflect the design of the shopfront and associated fascia signage.

• Transfer signage on the glazing may be appropriate subject to the extent/design roller shutters should be internal and a lattice form.
3.0 Guidelines for new development, extensions and other alterations

The traditional shopfront design is based on classical proportions. On modern buildings, pastiche designs and mere replication of this format should be avoided. However, the design of shopfronts should reflect what works in terms of proportion, scale and the relationship to the rest of the building.
4.0 Other Proposals

4.1 Other projects

Alongside the historic environment conservation issues arising from the appraisal, there are several other related issues that can be considered in this management plan.

4.2 Gateways into the area

It is important to create a strong sense of arrival in relation to the conservation areas, particularly the village centre. This helps create a positive impression of the place and helps to announce its historic significance.

There are four main gateways upon entry into the conservation areas: from the northwest through Omskirk Road, Northeast through Cross Pit Lane, South through Mossborough Road and southeast through Pasture Lane.

There is the potential to explore the possibilities for gateway features in the form of signage/public art/enhanced landscaping/improved lighting and public realm.

Action 14
Explore funding opportunities for potential gateway public art features at entry points into the two conservation areas.
5.0 Community Involvement

5.1 Community ‘ownership’

For the conservation areas to be successful it is important that all sectors of the community (the public, voluntary and civic groups, businesses, property/landowners and developers) are engaged in the management proposals and agree with the objectives and outcomes. Everyone has a responsibility to his or her heritage.

The character of Rainford has been dramatically affected by past decisions and activities, and some current developments could be considered to be adversely impinging upon the historic built environment. This management plan is about redressing some of that impact so as to enhance the area’s distinctiveness and make it a more popular and pleasurable place for businesses, residents and visitors alike.

5.2 Consultation and involvement

The Council is committed to meaningful community involvement in the proposals for Rainford. A comprehensive consultation process has been taking place and the views of the community have been sought and taken into account in developing this management plan. The Statement of Community Involvement for the Local Development Framework sets out the consultation considered appropriate in relation to planning for the Borough and this will guide this process.

The Council also aims to form strong partnerships with local civic, heritage and community groups and the Parish Council, who will all be an additional outlet for keeping the community informed of progress and involving them in decision making.

Action 15
Produce conservation area advisory leaflets to help inform land and property owners, etc. of the constraints and opportunities that apply in the conservation areas.
6.0 Delivery and Funding

6.1 Delivery plan

A Delivery Plan has been devised based upon the actions outlined in this report (see Appendix 1). It is based on the premise that the programme will entail short, medium and long-term projects. Short-term projects would aim to be delivered within 18 months; medium-term within 5 years and longer-term thereafter. The plan is a notional one at this stage, as commitments in relation to funding have not been secured.

In addition, discussions with landowner’s etc. need to be undertaken and agreements reached before definitive timetables can be given. Therefore the delivery plan and timetable can only be indicative at present. As the project proceeds the plan will evolve and be firmed up.

6.2 Funding

It is inevitable with a programme of this size and nature that not all of the funding will be derived from the Council. At the moment the it has not set out any funds in this financial year for Rainford Conservation Area but it is hoped that in the future funding may be available for the implementation of the management plan.

Although a detailed funding search has not been undertaken, several possible sources are being considered to supplement the Council investment. These include the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage Conservation Partnership Schemes, the Countryside Agency (Market Towns Initiative) and Arts Council funding.

The Council will also be looking for partners to help in the delivery of proposals, to assist where possible in contributions toward specific elements. In addition, it will seek to integrate the management proposals into its existing work programmes so that resources are targeted and prioritised towards its objectives.

Action 16
To undertake regular reviews of the delivery plan in the light of progress and emerging circumstances and to set up a delivery steering group to oversee implementation.

Action 17
Explore possibilities of a grant scheme for at risk buildings depending on funding.
## Action Description Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Description Summary</th>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Medium term</th>
<th>Long term</th>
<th>Implemented by</th>
<th>Funding from</th>
<th>Notes/comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a Remove 1 The Spinney from CA I</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Statutory process to be followed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1b Remove No 2a Rookery Lane from CA II</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Statutory process to be followed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1c Remove Hesketh Court from CA II</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Statutory process to be followed.</td>
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<td>2 Add 81a, 83-91 (Odd) Church Road to CA I</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Statutory process to be followed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Undertake condition/vacancy survey of buildings in the existing and Conservation Areas</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>May require Structural Engineers input.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Investigate ownership of vacant sites, any existing planning proposals and, if appropriate, prepare development briefs for the site</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Site may already have planning permission in place.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Seek funding for scoping of footways and car parks</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC, external</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Undertake a public realm and signage audit (highway signs)</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Joint highways and Conservation Team project.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7 Undertake a survey of frontages and explore priorities for enhancement</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Seek funding for scoping of highway and lighting schemes</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC, external</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Tree survey to assess extent of TPOs and tree health</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Working with the Councils Trees and Woodlands Officer.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Develop a tree succession strategy for tree planting</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Working with the Councils Trees and Woodlands Officer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Prepare an Article 4 direction for each CA</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Liaise with Legal Team.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Consider the use of Section 215 powers for untidy sites/properties</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Statutory process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13 Identify properties for Local listing and submit proposal to list village hall to EH</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Working with local Community.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Explore funding opportunities for potential gateway public art features at entry points into the two conservation areas</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>Liaise with Highways.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15 Produce conservation area advisory leaflets</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC, external</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Regular review of delivery plan</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Explore possibilities of a grant scheme for at risk buildings</td>
<td>SHC</td>
<td>SHC, external</td>
<td>Dependant on funding.</td>
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Up to 30% of rainfall in England is caught in urban areas, with only about 10% being lost from farmland. Rainwater is mainly stored in drains, sewers or reservoirs. The Rainford I & II Conservation Area, just south of St Helens town centre, is a small area of woodland that has been designated as a Conservation Area.

The Conservation Area is a special area of natural beauty, designed to make the best use of its resources and to promote the enjoyment of this resource by present and future generations.

The rainwater that falls on the Conservation Area is collected and filtered and can be used for some of the water needs of the Council. The rainwater is pure, fresh and free from chemicals, making it ideal for drinking and using for uphill. The Water Resources Team are responsible for investigating the potential of rainwater harvesting in the Rainford I & II Conservation Area and elsewhere in the borough.

The Rainford I & II Conservation Area Management Plan is a document that sets out the objectives and policies for the management of the area. It provides a framework for the Council to work towards the achievement of the objectives of the Conservation Area. The plan is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to reflect any changes in the area or the needs of the community.

The Rainford I & II Conservation Area Management Plan is a document that sets out the objectives and policies for the management of the area. It provides a framework for the Council to work towards the achievement of the objectives of the Conservation Area. The plan is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to reflect any changes in the area or the needs of the community.

For more information on the Rainford I & II Conservation Area Management Plan, please contact St.Helens Council's Water Resources Team at contactcentre@sthelens.gov.uk or visit www.sthelens.gov.uk.

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